Global Health Hot Topics: Zika virus

Zika virus, a vector-borne disease (VBD), has emerged in South America as a major risk to fetal development, and the mosquito vectors, *Ae. aegyptii* and *Ae. albopictus*, are widespread.

CABI’s *Global Health* Database has been gathering information on VBDs since 1912, and the February 2016 issue of our free e-newsletter *Global Health Knowledge Base* focuses on Aedes mosquitoes. CABI’s *Global Health Archive* abstracts the discovery and pathogenic analysis of Zika virus, isolated from a forest monkey in Africa in 1947.

*Global Health* Database enables the work of researchers, practitioners and trainers at leading public health schools including the universities of Oxford (UK) and Sydney (Australia), and Association of Medical Schools – ASCOFAME (Columbia).

**hot topics that matter**

*Global Health* covers veterinary, environmental and public health sources to provide the complete picture on VBDs, vector to man, including information on:

- **Vector spread by urbanization, trade & travel**: Zika outbreak in Brazil sustained by urban gutters, rainwater storage, flowerpots, discarded garbage and anything holding standing water. Urbanization increases Aedes albopictus larval habitats and accelerates mosquito development and survivorship. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases* 2014

- **Zika virus outbreaks**: with the virus or vector already on their territory, both USA and Africa are worried.
  - Complete coding sequence of Zika virus from a French Polynesia outbreak in 2013. *Genome Announcements*, 2014
  - Potential of selected Senegalese *Aedes* spp. mosquitoes (Diptera: Culicidae) to transmit Zika virus. *BMC Infectious Diseases*, 2015
  - *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* habitat preferences in South Texas, USA. *Environmental Health Insights*, 2014

- **Control of vector to prevent disease**: by insecticides, biological control, GM mosquitoes and public education. There is no vaccination.

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Dr Wendie Norris, Editor, Global Health
T: +44 (0)1491 829409 E: w.norris@cabi.org
The major of adult smokers initiated the habit when they were adolescents or young adults. This therefore makes a critical public health exercise. Our understanding of smoking status increases at both the personal and the societal level. We therefore carried out this study to estimate the prevalence of current smoking and determine its correlates in a nationally representative sample of adolescents in Malawi. Following the 2005 Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) 2005 was conducted. Using logistic regression analysis, we estimated the association of cigarette smoking among adolescents in a national representative sample in Malawi. An analysis of the Malawi Global Youth Survey, a fact sheet (CDC, 2005) has been published outlining rates of a limited list of tobacco use and associated factors. However, the possible associations of smoking status with smoking attributed factors. However, the possible associations of smoking status with smoking status (AOR=0.44, 95% CI 0.43, 0.45) less likely to smoke smokers. Overall, 2.99, 3.16) receiving money was 9.6% with no sig

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